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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

The Council of the Interparliamentary Union, composed of two delegates of each of the national groups, met at Geneva, October 7-8, under the presidency of Lord Weardale. This was the first Interparliamentary meeting since 1914.

The following groups were represented: Germany, by Messrs. Eickhoff and Schücking; the United States of America, by Messrs. J. L. Slayden and Merrill Moore; Belgium, by Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie; Canada, by Mr. Beaubien; Denmark, by Messrs. Munch, Minister of National Defense, and Moltesen; Great Britain, by Lord Weardale and Sir James Agg-Garduer; Norway, by Messrs. Michelet and Mowinckel; The Netherlands, by Messrs. van Doorn and Fock, president of the second chamber; Sweden, by Baron Adelswärd and Mr. Wavrincky; Switzerland, by Messrs. Scherrer-Füleman and de Meuron. Letters of excuse from the French delegates, Messrs. d'Estournelles de Constant and de la Batut; from the Portuguese delegate, Count de Penha Garcia, and from the Turkish delegate, Bustang Effendi, were read. Mr. Lange, secretary-general, was present at the meeting.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie declared that, in conformity with a decision of the Belgian group and in the absence of his colleague, he could not pledge the responsibility of his group by taking part in the deliberations under the present circumstances; he would attend the meeting only in a personal capacity.

The council reconstituted its executive committee pending the definitive elections at the next conference. The composition of the committee is as follows: Lord Weardale, president; Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie, treasurer; Baron Adelswärd, Messrs. van Doorn, and Scherrer-Füleman, members.

The council accepted the invitation of the Swedish group for the next conference, the nineteenth of the Union, which will meet at Stockholm in the course of the year 1920. It will be composed of a limited number of representatives from the various groups. The council will meet again in the spring to prepare the program for the conference.

Several resolutions concerning administrative and financial order were passed by the council, and following motions were also accepted by it:

I. The Interparliamentary Council, having examined the report of Mr. Lange, secretary-general, on the administration of the office of the Union since the declaration of war, in 1914, after due deliberation, approves of this report unanimously and expresses to Mr. Lange its appreciation of the remarkable skill and tact, inspired by a high sense of the obligations of his international duty, with which he has administered the affairs of the office during so difficult a period.

II. The Interparliamentary Council, assembled for the first time after the World War, greets with the most profound satisfaction the coming of the League of Nations, established by the pact of Paris of April 28, 1919.

An expression of the lofty idea of a co-operation of all the peoples in the service of pacific and productive toil, the League of Nations is called upon to guarantee the world against the recurrence of a war such as the one which has recently devasted Europe, and to assure to mankind the blessings of progressive disarmament.

The council, which, with President Wilson, sees in the new organization "the only hope of humanity," expresses the firm conviction that the Interparliamentary Union will in future pledge all its efforts to the strengthening and the democratic evolution of the League of Nations.

The "Sanitary Cordon," that the Medical Commission of the League of the Red Cross Societies recommends shall be thrown around Poland is a form of international co-operative action about which the world is likely to hear more as time goes on. Typhus fever and other plagues take no account of sovereignty, balance of power, covenants of peace, and similar ideas and governmental facts or theories about which statesmen contend. The migration of refugees, returning prisoners of war, and would-be emigrants force contacts of the diseased with the healthy. Hence States, old and new, in Central and Eastern Europe are being compelled to guard their national health as never before. Therefore their officials are co-operating with the League of the Red Cross Societies so as to get the benefit of its expert advice, in order that the latest knowledge gained in one country may be available for all. Naturally, when the decision to establish a protective sanitary cordon has been made the logical next question is, "Who shall enforce it?" "The military and the police" answer the government authorities usually. But the experience of the Red Cross League has been that it may better be left to suitable civilians, using much less forceful but none the less effectual methods. Stationed on the main routes of travel along which refugees and emigrants go and come, these trained civilians can examine, disinfect, hold for "observation," and assign to hospitals, as well as feed and house, those who need succor. Some such method as this Poland has been advised to follow.

International alliance of educators of the allied and associated nations is planned as one of the functions of the now firmly established and effective American Council of Education; and this by direct suggestion and approval of the Department of State. Moreover, at the request of the Teachers' Federation of France, the National Education Association of the United States has taken the initiative and will stand sponsor and serve as host for an international conference of teachers' organizations of the Allied and Associated nations, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 24-29, 1920. The official call reads:

We believe that the public schools of all the great democracies of the world can, through co-operative effort, do much to conserve and promote the great ideals for which the war was fought and won. We hold, indeed, that a distinct responsibility rests upon the teachers of the allied and associated nations to fulfill on a broader plane than ever before their great function as trustees of the human heritage—to see to it that what has been gained at so great and so terrible a cost is sedulously safeguarded and transmitted, without loss and without taint, to each new generation.

So important is this problem and so great are the possibilities of international co-operation in effecting its solution, that the National Education Association has urged the creation of an international bureau of education in the League

of Nations. As a step toward the establishment of such a bureau and as the nucleus of an international association of teachers, it is desirable that an international conference of the teachers' associations of the free nations be held at an early date.

If Canada purchases and controls the Grand Trunk Railway system, as she has formally been urged to do by the Borden Ministry, she will have 2,000 miles of line within the bounds of the United States. Critics of the proposition, for a variety of reasons, some civic and some personal, are contending that ere final action is taken it will be well to sound Washington as to the attitude of the United States toward control at Ottawa of transportation within the Republic. As to this reference, it is open to suggest that nothing but formal action by Congress would seem to settle the issue; and, even so, the settlement would be temporary, for one Congress may not bind another. The issue raised undoubtedly is one of importance, not only from the standpoint of Canada's future financial and industrial contacts with the United States, but also as a matter of theoretical relations between nations. It so happens that more than 2,000 miles of line in Canada are now operated by railways owned in the United States; and to this there never has been any objection; but a government controlled and owned line, subject to political influences and operating within alien territory, is a new sort of bone for international lawyers to gnaw upon.

An international penology is the need of the time, in connection with the League of Nations, according to Prof. Harry Ward, of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. City, and argued for by him in *The World of Tomorrow*. Incidentally he discusses the proposed trial of the former Kaiser, now a resident of Holland, and, if Lloyd-George has his way, soon to stand in the dock of an internationally constituted court. Professor Ward would have such treatment as the prisoner of Hohenzollern lineage receives conform to the highest ideals of penology, namely, to seek prevention more than retribution, and to look more to the future of humanity than to the past of Germany and its dynasty; the penalty, therefore, should be such as the "better spirit of Germany can accept as just and therefore educational in its results." Professor Ward, as a spiritual teacher of youth in a leading training school for divines, argues that both with respect to the Kaiser and the "New Germany" "the general demand for penitence is valid, for repentance is the beginning of moral regeneration. The unrepentant criminal, though punished and released, is a criminal still." But he also argues that "the newer justice does not wait for the criminal to repent before showing faith in him, as do so many people in the international situation. It expects to produce repentance, and does produce it, by maintaining an attitude that produces it. A part of this attitude is a recognition of the common responsibility of the community for the causes and occasions of crime." "Therefore, it is clear," so he says, "in the international field repentance cannot be secured by the attitude of self-righteousness." Which, put in concrete terms, amounts to this, that "if the idealists among the Allies cannot control the economic im-

perialists they will see no change of heart among their enemies, and the world life will still be but an armed peace."

Russia and the League of Nations is not a phase of the general problem much considered nowadays. Prior to her admission, there must be internal consolidation and recognition by the nations that an entity has been created and rooted in reality with which formal relations can be established. In the anti-Bolshevik controlled regions of the former empire there are leaders who are looking far enough ahead to envisage this problem. Thus a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writing from southern Russia, where the peasantry have quit following Lenin, says:

While in south Russia I heard much of Constantinople. Before the war few persons interested themselves in the question of the Straits. Now the small official, the trader, and the producer—notably the peasant farmer—all realize the importance to Russia of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles. This is due to the great economic isolation of Russia through Turkey's entry into the war, and also to the great growth of national feeling which has succeeded the temporary triumph of "internationalism" in south Russia. Russia under any national government will demand a share in the control of the Straits. If this is refused, sooner or later she will knock at the closed door with irresistible force. You may beat a nation, but you cannot beat geography, and Russia's eventual entry into the League of Nations may be contingent upon a concession which will be demanded for economic reasons, not for dynastic advantages.

Great Britain and Chile, by the terms of a treaty negotiated some months ago and ratified early in November, have agreed that all differences between them that are not covered by previous agreements shall be referred to a permanent international commission, if diplomacy fails to compose such controversies. Pending decision of the commission, there can be no hostilities. The compact runs for five years, plus one year's notice of a desire to terminate the compact. The commission is to be made up of one British, one Chilean, and three neutral representatives, the fifth member—a neutral—being chosen by common consent. Thus the Bryan leaven continues to work.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Chile and Bolivia have not agreed upon a settlement of their long-standing dispute by Chile's concession of an outlet to the sea for Bolivia.

Exportation of intoxicating liquors from the United States for eight months ending August 31, 1919, was in volume and value so great as to warrant the statement that exports are now nineteen times as great as imports, whereas the ratio formerly used to be as one to five in favor of imports. The latter used to come mainly from Scotland, Germany, and France, and the decline in purchases from France by American buyers has added considerably to the difficulties of that country in financing her credits with the United States. Analysis of the export figures shows that a very much increased proportion of the liquor now leaving the United States is

entering Asiatic, African, and Pacific Islands, with results that are disastrous, so disastrous, indeed, that formal protest has been made by China. These facts, plus Japan's governmentally sanctioned and encouraged trade in morphia on the Asiatic mainland, are naturally alarming missionaries, educators, and disinterested statesmen of Asia. Prohibition legislation in the United States is responsible for the forced pace of the American exporters, who are endeavoring to realize on accumulations of stock ere the constitutional amendment becomes effective January 20. A practical method of estopping this export trade would be by governmental purchase of the liquor and its sale for medicinal and industrial purposes under Federal control. The United States' former Minister to China, Hon. Paul Reinsch, who is now in Washington serving as China's adviser, announces that one of his chief tasks will be to inform the American public as to the extent to which non-Chinese trade in liquors and morphia is threatening to undermine the Chinese people if international action is not taken soon.

Czecho-Slavia's stability, internal peace, and amicable relations with her neighbors and with the Supreme War Council, since the new State was created, have been so markedly in contrast with conditions in Poland, Jugoslavia, and the separatist States of former Russia during the same period that she seems like a lovely oasis of love in a desert of hate. A year of national life has shown her able to resist Bolshevism by squarely recognizing the legitimate claims of the "workers" without surrendering authority exclusively to them. She has had to resist and defeat Magyar attack, thus adding to her original burden of debt. Cut off from adequate supplies of raw material, she has not been able to restore industry, and hence has had to provide unemployment compensation. On the other hand, she really has put in practice an ideal, adapted constitution American in model; has granted equal suffrage to women; has conceded proportionate representation to all parties, and has severed union between State and church, with toleration for all faiths, besides enacting an eight-hour day for labor. Under the astute, bold, and ethically governed policy of Rasin, Minister of Finance, progressive taxation of wealth and just expropriation of landed estates of Germans and Austrians has been ordered. Last but not least, the nation has had as its guide, in the office of president, Thomas G. Masaryk, a man as profoundly religious and ethically courageous as John Huss. During the last years of Austrian rule, he educated and trained the people for self-government whenever it should come. Being intellectually as well as morally equipped to be a maker of a nation and to hold it to ideals of decency, amity, and fairplay when "statesmen" all about him have proved to be deceitful and selfish, he has piloted the craft well; and it is certain that when the popular election of a president comes, probably early in the winter, he will be elected without opposition save of a negligible kind.

"Welfare" work among soldiers and naval fighters has been one of the new phenomena of the "World War" to be put upon the credit side of the ledger when the final

accounting is made up. It has been done partly for humane and partly for strictly military reasons; in the latter case as an aid to maintenance of "morale." Nor is it to cease with the coming of peace and the demobilization of the large armies and navies. To illustrate: on November 1 the Young Men's Christian Association turned over to the U. S. War Department 593 huts within the home army camps, plus their equipment, all valued at \$4,500,000; and this without compensation. At the same time the 1,300 secretaries superintending activities in these huts were urged by the National War Work Council to consider favorably the desire of the Government that they continue as "welfare" workers under the direction of the War Department, which has decided to create a civilian staff to carry on this sort of work in and out of the camps, and to include not only representatives of the Y. M. C. A., but also those of the Knights of Columbus and Jewish welfare workers. Co-incident with this work inside the camps and under War Department control, there will continue without the camps and in towns and cities to which the "regulars" resort the special work peculiar to these religious agencies. Moreover, until the War Department is able to take complete charge of this form of upbuilding of "morale," these agencies will continue to work on with the troops in France, Germany, Siberia, the Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands. Here is distinct recognition of a *quasi* if not formal co-operation between State and church, under a new form, to be sure, based on a broad basis of toleration, so far as sectarian differences go, and minimizing differences in theology, polity, and ritual, but at the same time committing the State in its most militant aspects to concede that ethics based on religion best equip massed millions of men to meet the evils incident to militarism.

China's financial condition at the present time is such that it gives her leaders and the nation's true friends abroad much concern. Upon a quick giving of aid much of the future status and stability of the nation may depend. During the war, conditions of trade, commerce, and credit in Europe and the United States have been such that, whether she willed it or not, China has been forced into leaning upon Japan for loans, and the total sum now owed her Asiatic neighbor is huge and mortgages much of her wealth-producing agencies for long periods of time. Remorselessly pressing her advantage, Japan has now reached a point where she is practically blocking the formation of a consortium for extending future loans, a plan to which the Allied powers and the United States are committed in theory. Japan declines to enter it save on terms which will extend her political and military authority in Manchuria and Mongolia. The United States declines to be party to any such understanding, having agreed to enter on the consortium on the understanding that the day of ceding special and regional interests to foreign powers has passed, and that China is to be treated as an entity, with the same rights as other debtor nations. The Anglo-British alliance prevents Great Britain at this juncture from openly siding with the United States. France is by no means enthusiastic about altering her

attitude on the issue of special regional interests. As we go to press, it would appear as if the United States might play a lone hand, and through Chicago capitalists make China a loan that will tide her over her immediate crisis. If she does, she will need to take special precautions as to honest use of the funds for ends that are truly national and not sectional and partisan. Much of the money loaned by Japan of late has simply gone to bolster up the waning power of the North China militaristic and non-republican faction.

The Americas are coming together again in a variety of ways, ways that bid fair to make for a sound "internationalism" and Pan-Americanism. Combinations of the jurists, scientists, traders, and bankers of the two continents, planned for before the war, have been strengthened during the struggle. Now there is hope—indeed, definite agreement—as to coming inter-relations between theorists and practitioners in the realm of esthetics, and in due time, no doubt, movement in this direction will be seen in the religious field. In Montevideo, next March, the first Pan-American Architectural Congress will be held under the patronage of the Republic. The delegates are to be professional men, representatives of schools of architecture, and members of associations of architects. Simultaneous with the congress there will be an exhibition of designs and achieved results. Assuming the success of this venture, it is planned to hold the congress every third year, in the capital of some American nation. The North American delegate who goes to this Congress uninformed must be prepared to have his national egoism reduced. Caruso, the famous Italian tenor, after a tour of Mexico just completed, comes back to New York expressing his astonishment as an European with the scale and finish of the architecture in Mexico City.

Shipment of arms to revolutionists in all parts of the world, without exercise of any discrimination as to merits of the revolt, has been the consistent custom of European and American manufacturers of munitions ever since the industry took on modern proportions and intercontinental range. Vast investments of capital in plants must be "conserved," so that dividends to owners may not wane or stop. Buyers for goods in times of peace have to be found; if not in domestic markets, then abroad. Thus the argument of the Krupps, Vickers, *et al.*, has run. Maybe a change is coming. Recent intimations that the United States had warned Belgian and Spanish manufacturers against shipment of arms to Mexico, begun by Spain during the war, now have their explanation, if reports from Paris be true. They are to the effect that the allied and associated powers formally bound themselves in mid-September not to ship arms or to receive them without mutual agreement and for common ends, and that they also decided that nations declining to adhere to this policy would be disqualified for membership in the League of Nations.

Australia's losses and gains from the war, as defined by Prime Minister Hughes in a speech to the national legislature, are these: A debt of £364,000,000

imposed on 5,000,000 people and a heavy loss of manhood; but, to offset these, the affirmation and recognition of "the policy of a white Australia" assured by an Australian "mandate" giving control of the Pacific islands south of the equator, and this "mandate" consistent not only with the national safety of the island continent, but "with its economic and general welfare." In other words, President Wilson and his "Fourteen Points" to the contrary notwithstanding, there is not to be an open door for men and goods in Australian territory, continental or insular, domestic or mandatory. "We are more British than the British," said Premier Hughes, and we firmly hold to this principle of a white Australia because we know what we know, and because we have liberty and believe in our race and in ourselves and in our capacity to achieve our great destiny." Commenting upon his open and successful opposition at the Paris Conference to the "race equality" amendment to the treaty offered by Baron Makino, Premier Hughes said that he frankly told the Japanese statesman this:

I said I was among the first to recognize them as our equals. I said I hoped—and I do hope—that they will always remain our friends and allies. I said that I recognized to the full what Japan had done in this war. I said that no one had a greater admiration than I for the habits of industry and perseverance of the Japanese race. I said that our destiny, like theirs, was bounded by the same ocean, and that we were hemmed about almost by the same circumstances, but that the roots of our history were far different. I said that I hoped they would be our friends and our allies; but I said that a man, in his ordinary life, did not invite all his friends into his house, and that even those he did invite he did not ask to become permanent residents. I said that because I did not invite a man to my house, that did not say that I do not regard him as my equal. I said that it was the right of every free man to say who shall come in and who shall not come into his own house, and that we are, therefore, not to be regarded as not looking upon the Japanese as our equals. I said that their ideals and ours, though I would not venture to contrast them, were different. I said that I would not venture to say that ours were greater or better than theirs, but would content myself with saying that they were different. I said that our paths lay in different directions, and that we must tread ours according to the impulse and instincts which come from our history and our race.

Later, speaking in New South Wales, Premier Hughes added the interesting detail that the Japanese at Paris said that they demanded racial equality more as a creed, a principle, than anything else. Whereupon Mr. Hughes answered that he would accept the principle, provided it did not interfere with Australia's right to control immigration; but the Japanese would not agree to this. The Premier's attitude toward the United States and the Monroe Doctrine, if it is really representative of the young nation, is suggestive. He denies that the Monroe Doctrine rests on international law or has any basis for its assertion on the consent of nations; and consequently Australia is left free to assert her own South Pacific Ocean doctrine of exclusiveness. "While the Monroe Doctrine exists, we shall not regard anything relating to the Pacific Ocean as proper for submission to the tribunal of the League," he said. It is on some forthcoming

clash between the centralized British imperial government that is to come out of the war and the will of Australia involving this "nationalistic" attitude that the independence or interdependence of the British outpost in the Pacific will come some day.

Egypt's "nationalistic" aspirations, like Ireland's, have found a champion on the floor of the United States Senate during the past month; and, while the body has not formally acted on the matter, there are few, if any, Egyptian voters in the United States. Nevertheless, the case of the critics of the British Government has been ably stated, documents bearing upon the issue have been reprinted in the *Congressional Record* and gone far and wide, and a delegation of able and engaging native "nationalists" have sown seed in the American capital. Propaganda of much the same sort also has been and is steadily being carried on in Washington in behalf of the "nationalistic" movement in India. So that, whether Britons like it or not, they have to reckon with the fact that their alleged or real injustices to subject races now come before Americans in ways that cannot be thwarted by appeal to old standards of international comity. It is not without some significance that the Egyptians' champion on the floor of the Senate has in him the blood of the Red Indian race that suffered so at the hands of American Caucasians, sometimes by gun-fire and sometimes by treaty fraud. No doubt it was hoped by the British Government that with the appointment of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby as His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan the troubles of the ruling class there would cease. His irenic record as military governor of the "protectorate" justified the hope that in days of "peace" the situation would become less strained, and revolt stop. But they have not. Issues are at stake apparently that cannot be settled on the basis of the fine personality of the governor. The natives seem too deeply stirred to be "composed" that way. Indeed, so recently as November 19, Cairo was the scene of grave riots, and the Cabinet of the government resigned on the same day; and this notwithstanding the expected mediating effects of the new governor's rule and the announcement of the appointment of a special commission, headed by Lord Milner, to investigate the situation. The latest definition of British policy is to be found in a formal statement issued from the residency, affirming preservation of the autonomy of Egypt under British protection and the intention to develop a system of self-government under Egyptian rule.

"Profiteering" in times of war and recuperation from war is a fact as old as war itself; but the extent to which this spoliation of responsible governments, helpless non-combatants, and the masses has been practiced during the "World War" and since the armistice was signed has been in direct ratio to the area of territory involved and the number of combatants engaged. While the combat was on, not much could be done or was done to check it or punish it, either by Germany, where, according to Ludendorff's admissions, it was rampant, or in the United States—to cite two nations quite different in form of government and "cultur," but alike in having citizens who put selfish personal or group in-

terests above the commonweal. But now robbed peoples and war-weary governments, facing crushing debts and added costs of administration, are forced to deal drastically with the human leeches. The methods employed are various, involving revival of war legislation when necessary, but oftener simply courageous application of old laws against theft and other forms of social betrayal. So much for "illegal" profiteering. In addition, in not a few countries there is a decided demand for compulsory surrender of profits that have been gained legally from the statutory standpoint, but that are now deemed to have no ethical justification. In both Great Britain and France this policy has respectable championship. As for Austria, the ways are all prepared for a constitutional amendment making possible national attack on the whole system of profiteering, whether in peace or in war, and in Germany the new government already has defined a course of conduct that it is hopeful will accomplish the same end. Steadily but surely, the world over, the public is coming to favor limitation of profit and income in accord with normal social needs. Not only the *way* in which men may gain wealth, but the *degree* to which they may accumulate it, is coming to be of collective determination expressed in laws and in taxation.

President Pessoa of Brazil, who was chairman of the Brazilian peace delegation at the Paris Conference, has formally announced that he joined his associates in voting with Japan for the racial equality declaration which the conference defeated. As Brazil draws no "color" or race line and has persons in her highest governmental offices and best society whom peoples of northern and central Europe and the United States and Canada look upon as incapacitated for citizenship and as social pariahs, it was quite natural for Japan to find her ally where she did. The incident raises the very suggestive query whether Latin-America as a whole, if it continues its traditional indifference to race blends that alarms Europe and Saxon-Celtic America, is to be counted upon to stand permanently favorable to the rising Asiatic demand for equality. At present, it is beyond dispute that Japan is finding it possible to colonize in South America without any friction. As we go to press, there comes news of ratification of a treaty between Paraguay and Japan which insures to the latter Power full control of migration of her subjects to Paraguay and pledges the latter Power to concede them equal rights with other residents.

Japan's new generation of university students, journalists, politicians, and traders is already showing signs of revolt against the leaders who have gone before, whether of the military or commercial types of imperialists and chauvinists. Not for naught have they studied in the non-governmental colleges at home or in the universities and colleges of Europe and America. By contacts with the progressive leaders of social and political evolution in the Western democracies they have been made to see that the Japan of tomorrow must become as imitative of the ethical and social ideals of the Western nations as the Japan of yesterday was of the scientific and military achievements of the great occidental powers. Prophetic of this new day is the recent organization of

the Reconstruction Alliance, a new political party. It has in its platform the following planks: Realization of universal suffrage; abolition of class distinctions; abolition of bureaucratic diplomacy; establishment of a democratic political system; public recognition of labor organizations; guarantee of the living of the people; reform of the tax system, of formal education and the colonial administrative system; purification of the imperial household department; reconstruction of political parties; and freedom of speech and press. Undoubtedly the pressure of world opinion, hostile to Japan's treatment of Korea, China, and her own free thinkers in the realms of politics and economics, will contribute to the growth of conviction that the time for the nation to clean house within has come. The disclosure as to Japan's tactics at the Paris Peace Conference, the candid discussion of future American-Japanese relations in the United States Senate's debate on the Peace Treaty, the formal united protest of all the British trading bodies in China against Japan's commercial policy in China, make it more difficult for the old régime at Tokio to last.

Letter Box

TERRYVILLE, CONN.

ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

Please accept my subscription, \$1.00. The paper is a wonderfully fine magazine and gets down to the roots, where the old trouble has lain and the new remedies must be applied, to prevent the future wholesale murderous wars.

Yours faithfully,

JESSICA W. ALLEN.

2331 6TH AVENUE-N-WEST, CALGARY,
CANADA, November 11, 1919.

THE SECRETARY, American Peace Society:

For some years I have taken an interest in the so-called humanitarian schemes that have for their aims the progress of that section of the world inhabitants who come under the head—workers. I have long since come to the conclusion that one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, hindrance to that progress is the thralldom of militarism.

Now, that the "War to end War" has ended, I would like to take a more detailed interest in the subject, and if possible assist in propagating those principles which I believe your society has stood for these many years.

I am an occasional contributor to a farmers' political paper in these parts, which is, I believe, destined to be a considerable factor in the forming of opinion from now on, and if you could supply me with data and sources from which I could secure reliable information that would assist in writing short, convincing stories, I feel sure that much good could be accomplished.

In the first instance, I intend to attempt to show the money cost of war is the chief cause of our national debt, and, further, the chief hindrance to reforms of our social and educational systems, and I would like you to give me the figures showing what has and is intended to be spent in keeping up the military and naval establishments of the first-class powers.

Further, I would like to get some idea of the number of men who are engaged in the "useless" occupation of making munitions and accoutrements. And, last, the extent to which wars have added to the burdens of the nations through having to provide pensions and doles to both the participants and their dependents.

From these angles it would appear that some very significant articles might be written, and I feel satisfied that your society will only be too pleased to render what assistance you can.

It has also struck me that the nucleus of a branch of your organization, or some such organization with like aims,

might be formed in this province. Now that the shouting and the fighting is well-nigh dead, all around us are the evidences of war's ravages, coupled with the incessant calls for money, that are being made not only by governments, but by a multitude of organizations of a semi-charitable nature; all these things would, I think, probably assist in creating sentiment that would be favorable to anti-war propaganda.

Hoping that this request will meet with your response,

I am, just a plain working man,

W. E. TURNER.

CHRONOLOGY OF TREATIES*

- Oct. 25. President Karl Seitz, of the Austrian Republic, signed the Treaty of St. Germain with the Allied and Associated Powers.
- Oct. 27. United States Senate defeated amendment sponsored by Senator Johnson, favoring equalization of votes of United States and Great Britain in League verdicts.
- Oct. 27. Japan's Privy Council gave formal approval to the Treaty, and on the 30th final action by the Emperor was taken.
- Nov. 1. Chile announced her adhesion to the League. The Allied and Associated Powers, through the Supreme Council, informed Germany that on November 10 her delegates might join in deposit of ratifications, providing they also signed a new protocol.
- Nov. 6. The last of the textual amendments to the Treaty reported upon favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was debated, and debate began upon the "reservations," sponsored by the same committee.
- Nov. 7. The reply of Bulgaria, in response to her appeal for modifications of terms by the Allies, was given and slight concessions made.
- Nov. 7. The United States Senate began voting on the proposed new preamble and fourteen reservations.
- Nov. 7. Brazil's Chamber of Deputies approved the Treaty, and on the 11th ratification was completed.
- Nov. 10. Colombia's national legislature gave provisional assent to the Treaty and Covenant.
- Nov. 16. Bolivia ratifies the Treaty.
- Nov. 18. Peru's Assembly approved the Treaty.
- Nov. 19. Switzerland's National Council, by a vote of 124 to 43, aligned that republic with the League.
- Nov. 19. The United States Senate, by a vote of 38 to 53, defeated the Treaty as it came from Paris without any reservations, and by a vote of 41 to 51 as modified with reservations backed by the Foreign Relations Committee.

* Unless otherwise noted, the word Treaty refers to the compact signed at Versailles and known as the German Treaty.

BOOK REVIEWS

Gun Fodder: The Diary of Four Years of War. By A. Hamilton Gibbs. With an introduction by Philip Gibbs. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. Pp. 313. \$2.00 net.

As Philip Gibbs, by all odds the best war correspondent the conflict produced, says of this book by his youngest brother, it is filled with a tragic bitterness that is more than personal, "not peculiar to the temperament of the author, but a general feeling to be found among the demobilized."